I. IN THE SPECIFICATION:

A. Please enter the following amended replacement paragraphs.

1. On page 12, line 30 to page 13, line 7:

The fourth module is a contaminant condenser module 204 ~~partially shown in Fig. 2 but mostly~~ shown in Fig. 4. The contaminant condenser module 204 functions as a heat exchanger which serves two purposes. The first purpose is to increase the temperature of the filtered contaminated fluid 148 and the second purpose is to condense a contaminated gas phase 206 that is discharged by the phase reaction chamber 166. In this exchange, the temperature of the filtered contaminated fluid 148 is raised to approximately five-degrees above the ambient temperature to enhance the removal efficiency of the contaminants MTBE and VOC's in the phase reaction chamber 166. Likewise, the contaminated gas phase 206 is condensed to a liquid for temporary storage, recycling and disposal.

2. On page 13, lines 8-24:

The filtered contaminated fluid 148 is directed from the micron filtration bank module 178 to a first input of the condenser module 204 via a valve arrangement. A normally-open ball valve 208 directs the contaminated fluid 148 into the condenser module 204 and a normally-open ball valve 210 directs the contaminated fluid 148 having an elevated temperature out of the condenser module 204. A normally-closed ball valve 212 serves as a bypass between valve 208 and valve 210 to isolate the condenser module 204 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The construction of the condenser module 204 is shown ~~in Fig. 3~~ in Fig. 4. The contaminant condenser module 204 includes a chiller dryer condenser 214 which functions as a heat exchanger and includes a tubular coil arrangement 216. The tubular coil arrangement 216 carries the filtered contaminated fluid 148 from the micron filtration bank module 178 at a temperature of approximately 65-degrees Fahrenheit ~~in~~ and serves as a first set of tubes. This 65-degree Fahrenheit fluid 148 ~~traveling~~ travels in the first set of tubes which is ~~interfaced in~~ represented by the tubular coil arrangement 216 ~~with~~ while the contaminated gas phase 206 ~~traveling~~ travels in a second ~~set of tubes~~ tube

which is represented by the chiller dryer condenser 214 in Fig. 4. The contaminated gas phase 206 traveling in the second ~~set of tubes of the tubular coil arrangement 216~~ tube is transported by an environmental carrier air 218 from the phase reaction chamber 166.

3. On page 14, lines 11-24:

As the contaminated gas phase 206 and atmospheric carrier air 218 pass ~~through~~ across the tubular coil arrangement 216 ~~of~~ within the chiller dryer condenser 214, the contaminated gas phase 206 is condensed into a contaminated liquid 234 and subsequently drained into a contaminated liquid storage tank 236 via a normally-open ball valve 238 as shown in Fig. 4. The condensing of the contaminated gas phase 206 into the contaminated liquid 234 is a second change of phase of the MTBE and VOC contaminants. The contaminants MTBE and VOC's (from the contaminated gas phase 206) are temporarily stored in the contaminated liquid storage tank 236 prior to being recycled or destroyed. A normally-closed vapor/condensate sample valve 240 enables the drawing of a sample of the contaminated liquid 234 at this location. Simultaneously, the carrier air 218 which is at approximately one atmosphere and which has been separated from the contaminated gas phase 206 passes through the chiller dryer condenser 214 to a normally-open discharge ball valve 242 to a first carbon stage polisher 244.

4. On page 20, line 21 to page 21, line 4:

Fluid, i.e., liquid droplets 327, that has accumulated and is being drained from the vacuum liquid discharge tank 288 is directed out of the air intake section 286 at the bottom of the vacuum liquid discharge tank 288. A normally-closed fluid discharge control valve 348 is connected between the air intake section 286 and the second centrifugal pump 340 as shown in Fig. 5. The control valve 348 is electrically connected to the controller 338 and the controller 342 as indicated by a pair of dashed control lines 350. The position of discharge control valve 348 is determined by the high level fluid control switch 334 and the low level fluid control switch 336. If the high level switch 334 is actuated and the second centrifugal pump 340 is operational, the discharge control valve 348 must be open. Likewise, if the low level switch 336 is actuated and the second centrifugal pump 340 is

de-energized and non-operational, the discharge control valve 348 must be closed. An additional normally-closed ball valve 352 is also connected to the air intake section 286 for use as a drain or sample valve at that location. Finally, a normally-open isolation ball valve 354 (shown in Fig. 6) is located at the output of the second centrifugal pump 340 to ~~isolated~~ isolate the discharge side of the pump 340 if necessary as, for example, for maintenance or repair.

5. On page 22, line 27 to page 23, line 6:

Connected to the output of the vacuum pump 220 is a normally-closed condensate drain trap 380 utilized to trap any condensed portions of the contaminated gas phase 206 being carried by the carrier air 218 through the vacuum pump 220. Also connected to the output of the vacuum pump 220 is a vapor flow meter 382 employed to measure the flow rate of the contaminated gas phase 206 as it enters the chiller dryer condenser 214 shown in Fig. 4. As previously discussed with regard to the contaminant condenser module 204, the contaminated gas phase 206 ~~enters~~ passes across the tubular coil arrangement 216 ~~of~~ within the chiller dryer condenser 214, is condensed into the contaminated liquid 234 and is stored in the contaminated liquid storage tank 236. The atmospheric carrier air 218 is separated from the contaminated gas phase 206 during the condensation process in the chiller dryer condenser 214 and is then directed to the first carbon stage polisher 244 for vapors prior to being discharged via the exhaust stack 262 shown in Fig. 4.